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ABSTRACT

An examination of the present status and future potential of cable television (CATV) in South Dakota is conducted. Chapter 1 offers a brief introduction to cable in the State and Chapter 2 discusses the value of CATV to South Dakota. The next Chapter presents a State plan for communications and the fourth deals with the subject of franchising. The final chapter reviews some of the major efforts being undertaken in the State to control and utilize cable television. Major topics discussed throughout the study include: local, State and Federal Communications Commission regulations, technical requirements, the development of cable networks, the public's right to both access and privacy, and community participation in cable services and regulation. (PB)

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SOME CABLE ISSUES TO BE CONFRONTED

*Service of the Public Interest

*Future Uses and Services Available Over the Cable

*Two-Way Capacity Requirements and Use

*State and Local Plan to Regulate All Communications

*Validity of Public Utility Classification of Cable

*Use of Local and State Cable Boards

*Connection of Cable Systems Within the State

*Creating Franchises to Fit the Individual Needs of Individual Cities

*The Limited Role of the FCC in Rural Cable Systems

*Copyrighted Material Used Over the Cable

*Limitation on the Duration of Franchises

*Provisions for City Ownership in Franchises

*Community Participation in the Cable Governing

*Availability of Cable Records and Documents

*Cable openness to Local Commercials and Channel Leasing

*Uniformity and Equality in Regulations Throughout the State

*Periodic Inspection of Installations and Evaluation of Cable Services

*Correlation Between Community needs - the Percentage of Gross Paid to the City and How the Percentage is Spent

*Greater Accessability to the Cable by Government, the Community, Education, Minority Groups and Others.

*Provisions for Viewer Privacy

*Specific Quality Standards

*Keepin the Future Open for Cable Growth

CABLE TERMS DEFINED

BROADBAND COMMUNICATIONS - Used to describe a system which is capable of accommodating all broadcast and additional signals.

CABLECASTING - Program originated by the cable system.

CABLECASTER - Operator of a cable system.

CABLE TELEVISION - Formally CATV (Community Antenna Television) which is coaxial cable distribution of broadcast programing and specialized services. Better described as cable communications.

COMMON CARRIER - A regulated system wherein the operator cannot control content of signal being sent.

CROSS OWNERSHIP - Ownership of two or more types of communications systems by the same entity.

DISTANT SIGNAL - Television signals which originate too far away to be picked up by home reception equipment.

FRANCHISE - A license to operate granted by the authority having control.

GRANDFATHERING - Exemption of existing cable system from regulatory changes.

HEAD-END - The electronic control center of a cable system.

MSO'S - Multiple system operator, an individual and/or business owning two or more cable systems.

NON-EXCLUSIVITY - Granting more than one cable franchise within a community.

PUBLIC ACCESS - Channels reserved for public, educational government and leased usage.

TOP 100 MARKETS - The one hundred largest broadcast areas in the United States.

TWO-WAY CAPACITY - Technical capability of cable communications systems to carry return signals from dispersed terminals to any other point in a cable system.

SECOND SET CHARGES - Charges levied by the cable operator for additional signal receivers in the same household.

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INTRODUCTION

CABLE TELEVISION
IN
SOUTH DAKOTA

The development of cable television, cable communications or community antenna television (CATV) in South Dakota has progressed from the early systems, established in the 1950's, to the present twenty-three systems franchised throughout the state by various municipalities.

South Dakota has become very much a part of the developing field of communication technology. Approximately forty percent of the state's population live in "cable cities" and have the opportunity to bring this technology into their homes.

The emergence of this new communications system, however, has grown so rapidly that the various segments of the state's population are finding it difficult to cope with what has been created. It is the interest of these various segments of South Dakota, including the cable investor, the state legislator, the municipal government, the educator and the public that this study has been conducted. In brief, A NEW SENSE OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT CABLE MUST BE LAUNCHED AND DIRECTED!!!

Cable has the unique capability of not only giving a high quality picture to the viewer plus additional channels (which becomes almost elementary in the cable industry), but, more importantly, can become a community and state medium of communication. If cable is to become this new medium of communications in South Dakota, then there must be positive steps taken to provide for the public interest.

The entire cable regulatory system presently in force has been an ineffective one. The 1969 state supreme court ruling not only inaccurately classified cable as a public utility but further complicated the matter of how cable television should be regulated. Bills introduced by various legislators designed to place cable under the control of the Public Utilities Commission, as the supreme court ruling suggests, have been poorly assembled and again lack direction as to the role which local and/or state cable regulations should take in South Dakota.

A bill was passed in 1971 which finally placed the control of cable at the local level (9-35-17). Although this regulation states that "CATV systems are ... a business affected with such public interest that they must be regulated locally" little to nothing has been done to make each franchise an "individualized reflection" of the needs or desires of the community it is suppose to represent. In other words, the public interest has not been served by the present local control.

Chapter 2

THE VALUE OF CABLE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Unfortunately, when cable television is mentioned, the only reasons why one would want such a "luxury" are to improve the picture quality and to increase the number of television stations received. This narrow point of view, although correct, is only a very small portion of what CATV is really all about. Cable communications can and probably will affect the lives of everyone in South Dakota in the not too distant future. The possibilities of what can be done with cable are almost endless.

Through existing technology and for some of those homes in South Dakota already wired with cable, it is possible to receive a minimum of twenty channels on a conventional home television set, and have the capability of two-way (like telephone) communication with the installation of addtional equipment to the cable.

As technology advances, thousands of channels will be made available in the home through a piece of cable not much larger than a pencil.

Thirty years from now a typical day in the life of Susan Smith from Williamsville, South Dakota, might be influenced by cable as follows:

Susan is too busy to drive into town to the market today so she dials the shopping channel and scans the specials. Within five minutes she has purchased the evening meal ingredients, which will be delivered while she's playing her first hand of bridge at a friend's house. Her vacant home is guarded by a burglar alarm connected to the area police surveilance station. While she's gone, the daily newpaper quietly records itself on her home communications console. The mail arrives over the cable and is stored on the same unit, as are the closing five p.m. market and stock reports. These reports will be helpful to her husband, Jason, who is taking a cable course at home on livestock management. It's difficult for Jason to set a specific time to view the course, but whenever there's time in a day, he dials the study center and watches that particular day's lesson. The course is on video tape from Chicago on a specially leased channel.

Susan returns from the card game, scans her mail and newspaper on the television screen of her communications console, then before Jason gets home Susan dials her bank and checks the family's financial condition. She views a print-out of all the debits including the transfer to the grocery store for the day's groceries - all done automatically.

When Jason arrives home, he and Susan decide to just stay home tonight. Although Susan was planning to attend the local PTA meeting and Jason wanted to

see what the city council was deciding about the new zoning laws, they can still participate by dialing the two-way channels for the PTA and the city council.

Money, mail, education, shopping, government, banking, entertainment and more are all possible through electronic impulses via a quarter-inch coaxial cable - CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

Chapter 3

A STATE PLAN FOR COMMUNICATIONS

South Dakota, in order to insure that the public interest is served, should establish a separate state agency, staffed by qualified persons to oversee the TOTAL communications picture in the state. Not only would this agency oversee cable communications but would supervise other communication assets which the state already has (e.g. Educational Television) or plans for the future (e.g. satellite communications).

This "all in one" supervision of communications could insure that the taxpayer/citizen is getting the best possible investment in the state from each dollar spent on communications. This agency could also work to establish uniformity in services and regulations along with emphasizing the importance of communications within the community and intra-state.

Under the guidance and/or regulations of the state agency, each community should have similar agencies or cable boards representative of that particular community which should be vested with those powers judged critical to meet the needs of the public.

Chapter 4

FRANCHISING AND THE NEED FOR CHANGE

One of the few sources of information on cable in South Dakota are the cable franchise agreements, which cablecasters and municipalities have entered into. When assembled, these franchises give an overview of the condition of cable regulations in South Dakota.

Copies of twenty-three franchises were secured after correspondence with those cities with a population of over 2000, [Although this should not be construed that cable is limited to the larger communities - much to the contrary. It is in the larger cities that the most money is to be made by the cable investor. However, it is in the smaller towns and rural locations that cable communications is needed the most. These smaller towns will be ideal locations for local investors, the public, or municipalities to develop cable in the future. Rural farms and ranches might be forced to wait for REA type loans to invite investors or the state to make cable available to them].

Each franchise was analyzed and compared to the other franchises in the state to judge how well the franchise did or did not provide for each of the seventy-five catagories.

Franchises of similar nature and format were placed into groups to facilitate understanding.

Group one included:

Miller	Brookings
Pierre	Sioux Falls
Mobridge	Webster

Group two included:

Aberdeen	Watertown
Huron	Redfield
Rapid City	Ft. Pierre

Group three included:

Spearfish	Deadwood
Belle Fourche	Lead
Hot Springs	Sturgis
Chamberlain	

Group four (the miscellaneous group) included:

Winner*	Mitchell
Madison	Milbank

[*Winner is a combination of Groups one and two]

Each catagory is discussed based on reports, recommendations, regulations and present conditions in the state as studied by the author.

It is this analysis of the existing cable franchises which becomes the basis for:

1. The suggested state cable regulatory structure changes and adaptations.

2. Recommended changes to present and future cable franchises in South Dakota.

AUTHORITY

All franchises in South Dakota provide for non-exclusive franchising, except for one. Although exclusive franchises do give more security to the cable investor, in most instances, the non-exclusive right for a specified number of years is ample security.

FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE

Faithful performance of all clauses in a franchise should be expected by the granting authority and fulfilled by the franchisee or any transferee.

EXISTING REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Many ordinances which can not all be written into a cable franchise must, none the less, be complied with by the franchisee being granted the right to operate in the city.

GRANDFATHERING

Any changes in regulations made by governing bodies must carry with it consideration for those cable systems which were operating under a different set of rules prior to the passing of new regulations.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION COMPLIANCE

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has been demonstrating more authority over cable communications (CATV or cable television). The most recent regulations, however, (Report & Order March 31, 1972) apply primarily to those cities in the top 100 markets of which only the Sioux Falls/Mitchell market qualifies. Therefore, very few of those regulations set forth by the March FCC report apply to South Dakota, merely because it is out of a market area. The rules set down by the FCC can be made applicable to non-market areas if local regulatory bodies so desire.

Eighteen franchises in the state do stipulate some compliance to FCC standards but in most cases it is simply that of microwave licensing or channel space and not all FCC regulations which should assist in the managing and uniformity of cable regulations in South Dakota.

COPYRIGHT STIPULATIONS

Copyright policies throughout the nation are undergoing scrutiny at the present time. Congressional action is being considered to impose copyright payments on cable systems among many other like proposals.

In the cable franchise, this clause can not be overlooked since the types of programming, origination, and educational utilization of cable channels may depend on such stipulations.

COPYRIGHT (CON'T)

Several South Dakota franchises elude to the subject of copyright, but only so far as to render the city free from liability which may occur in the course of business by the cable caster. Although the avoidance of liability by the city is important, the clause must become more "active" if the public interest is to be totally served.

PRIVILEDGES NOT SPECIFIED

It should be made clear in the franchise that those priviledges not specified in the franchise are thereby not given to the franchisee.

SEPARABILITY

Insuring that a franchise agreement remains in force, even after a part or parts are declared invalid should be stated in a separability clause of which twenty-two of the twenty-three franchises in S.D. have.

FRANCHISE DURATIONS

The FCC has recommended that no franchise be for a longer period than fifteen (15) years while the Sloan Commission suggests a duration of no longer than ten (10) years. In view of the need to keep cable systems in step with the rapid pace of technological change, franchise agreements should be limited to ten (10) years with the possibility of subsequent renewals of five (5) years each.

One franchise in South Dakota has been granted for the ten year period, three franchises with fifteen years durations, and the remaining nineteen franchises for twenty years.

OWNERSHIP BY CITY

The possibility of ownership of a cable system by a municipality should not be overlooked. Such ownership can lend itself to the further development of the community concept, so important in CATV and provide a potentially excellent source of revenue.

Presently, the only way stipulated by franchises which a city may acquire a cable system after it is franchised in South Dakota, is if it has been abandoned. Provisions should be written in the franchise to provide for city acquisition of a cable system at a fair and depreciated value at the end of any franchise period.

TRANSFER, APPROVAL, ELECTIONS, & HEARINGS ON FRANCHISES

To create a viable "Community" Antenna Television System (CATV), there should be a large amount of citizen participation both before and after a franchise is granted. Of the twenty-three franchises examined only two have made any provisions dealing with citizen participation and due process through public hearings, relating to franchising and the operation of a cable system. The majority of the franchises have provisions for elections when the franchise is initially granted. Approval of franchise alterations, however, including rates, construction and transfer of franchise are decided upon by the city council with no provision for public notice or hearings.

None of the franchises examined provided for citizen-consumer participation in franchise application, review, or renewal.

The possibility of establishing a citizen advisory board or Cable Board, consisting of vital elements of the community or state, should be an intricate part of the franchise. Such a board could work with a cable caster to coordinate community and state programming, evaluate community and state needs relating to the system, and negotiate and set fees for subscriptions and leased cable channels.

DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS

Records and documents pertaining to the franchise should be made available to public scrutiny, to provide and coordinate a system which will meet the needs of the public it serves.

None of the twenty-three franchises have provisions for citizen access to operator information, while five franchises do make limited disclosure of records available to designated officals. Also, none of the franchises provide for access to franchisor (city) information or requirements for the franchisor to publish public information regarding the cable franchise. Twenty-one of the franchises stipulate a "one time" publicity expense to be paid by the franchisee (cable operator) for expenses connected with the passage of a franchise ordinance.

DEFAULT & EXPIRATION PROVISIONS

Few franchises have stipulated what should take place if a cable operator defaults on the franchise agreement. Likewise, more detailed plans, renewal procedures, and criteria to be met at the expiration of a franchise are missing in most South Dakota cable franchises. To forgo the possible problems when a franchise comes to the end of the franchise period or defaults, these provisions should be included.

TERRITORY COVERED

Most South Dakota franchises designate the city limits or city-present and future as the territory to be covered by the cable system. The franchising authority should determine who must receive service, particularly when sections of the franchised territory are sparsely populated or out of the city limits. Also, a determination should be stated as to where and when construction will be initiated. FCC regulations provide that service must be extended "equitably and reasonably in all parts of the community" (Par 180).

CITY OFFICE OF BUSINESS; COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

An office of business located in the city in which a franchise is granted should be an essential part in a franchise, however, nine franchises in the state make no provision for this. The reason for having this office is not unlike any other business where it is necessary to contact the seller of a service if the service is not up to par. These complaints must be channeled to the cable operator immediately so that needed repairs or adjustments or just information can be given. Only fourteen of the franchises have made stipulations regarding the registering of complaints.

TELEVISION SET SALES

The majority of franchises in the state prohibit the sale of television sets by the cable operator. However, in the case of a cable system adopting additional channels with frequencies other than those presently receiveable on standard television sets (many channels are available immediately below channel 2, in the "spectrum gap" between conventional channels 6 & 7, or above channel 13 which are not possible on broadcast television) stipulations should be made that the cable operator can sell converters for these channels at cost.

RELATIONS WITH UTILITIES

Due to the physical nature of cable, there must be adequate dialogue between the cable operator and the public utilities to provide for proper pole and cable placement, usage, and rental, all of which should be outlined in the cable franchise.

DISCRIMINATION OF SERVICES AND RATES

The importance of any service is to insure against discriminatory practices toward its potential customers. Discrimination has been mentioned by fourteen franchises of the twenty-three franchises compared. Four of these, however, make exceptions where discrimination is practiced by delimiting the locations where cable will be installed and the number of subscribers necessary for cable continuation.

DISCRIMINATION OF SERVICES AND RATES (CON'T)

One franchise stipulates different rates depending on the residential classification given to the household.

TERMINATION OF SERVICES

Provisions should be made in the franchise to insure quick and efficient removal of all wires, connections, and cable materials on request from the subscriber. Presently, only six of the twenty-three cable services in the state provide for "prompt" removal of services when terminated.

RECOURSE AGAINST CITY - see INSURANCE

COMPLAINT PROCEDURES - see CITY OFFICE OF BUSINESS

NETWORK AND LOCAL COMMERCIALS

Commercial advertising is still a vital part of television in the United States and provisions should be made in the franchise to insure that network (e.g. CBS, NBC & ABC) programs carry network commercials.

Six franchises in South Dakota, state that these network commercials must be carried, while seventeen franchises do not include any stipulations.

Local commercials are prohibitied in five franchises and in seven franchises it is stipulated that local advertising can not be solicted. This precedent for local advertising is not in the spirit of the community concept of cable. Cable can be a market place for the local business man, unable to advertise on high cost broadcast television, to display his merchandise, sales, and services through a medium which is much cheaper and reaches the specific community with which he realizes his largest percentage of business and contact. Local businesses can, through their advertising and sponsorship, bring more local programming through more channels on a more complete Community (Cable) Antenna Television System.

INSURANCE

Recourse Against City	Workman's Compensation
Property & Liability	City Liability

The city should require the franchisee to indemnify and hold harmless at all times the municipal government. The cable operator must agree to pay all damages of any kind which the city may be legally required to pay as a result of their granting the franchise.

Futhermore, the city should require sufficient amounts of liability insurance to protect the municipality and the franchise from claims of personal injury or property damage.

INSURANCE (CON'T)

Five South Dakota franchises have a 50/100 property and 100/300 liability combination, fourteen franchises have a 25 property and 100/300 liability combination, one simply states there should be insurance and three franchises do not deal with the insurance aspect of a franchise at all.

Workmen's Compensation is covered by twelve of the twenty-three franchises in the state.

Automobile insurance of which none of the franchises had, should be carried in sufficient amounts on any cable company vehicles.

The cable operator should be required to file a copy of each insurance policy with the municipality (few in S.D. are required to do so now) and notify the city at least thirty days in advance of any alteration or cancellation of any insurance coverage.

Finally, the city should reserve the right to periodically review the insurance coverage during the term of the franchise in order to determine if additional coverage is needed.

PLACEMENT OF CABLE AND POLES

The placement of cable and poles and their use cannot be omitted from a franchise since future city development and growth must be considered. Eight franchises have not dealt with this provision at all. Another consideration as to city and other utility use of cable poles must be considered.

MAPPING OF CABLE

Seemingly elementary, the mapping of cable in a city to preclude possible accidents and disruption of services has been included as a stipulation in only nine franchises.

TEMPORARY MOVING

Since there are always improvements to be made by utilities and city governments which may be directed near a cable installed by a CATV franchisee, provisions should be made in the franchise to provide for the temporary movement of the cable. Twelve of the ordinances of the twenty-three in the state have made these stipulations.

POLE PLACEMENT & USE - see PLACEMENT OF CABLE AND POLES

STREET USE & REPAIR

Municipalities have demonstrated that in the field of CATV franching there is one area that they are very capable of regulating. That area being the use and repair of city streets. Twenty-one of the franchises have made quite extensive requirements concerning city streets, while only two have failed to deal with it at all.

INTERFERENCE TO CITY

Interference to the city and the public during the construction of the cable system should be stipulated by the franchise in a manner so that interferences can be held to a minimum.

COMPLETION

The FCC regulations require that the franchisee "accomplish significant constructions within one year after being certified by the commission." The FCC also states that after this one year period the cable system should be extended into new areas by a substantial percentage. "Significant" and "substantial" are viewed by the FCC as being twenty percent per year.

In South Dakota, seven franchises do not deal with the construction completion, three franchises have provisions below those suggested by the FCC and thirteen franchises have provisions surpassing those of the FCC.

INSPECTION

Systematic and periodic inspection of the quality of construction used in the installation of a cable system should be insured by provisions in the franchise.

Seven franchises provide for some type of inspection, while sixteen franchises make no stipulation.

Complete and accurate specifications should also be made to insure the best possible system is constructed and maintained.

TREE TRIMMING

The authority to maintain a system free from possible obstacles, such as trees is one which should be granted to the franchisee. Of the twenty-three, six franchises have made this stipulation.

SAFETY REGULATIONS

Safety regulations including public, employee, building and electrical safety should be explicitly stated in the franchise to preclude possible accidents to life or limb and/or lawsuits to the city.

APPLICATION FEES

Only one franchise in South Dakota has made any stipulation concerning application fees to be collected when a cable investor is applying to offer services to a community. This fee could be part of the faithful performance clause or with bond requirements.

BOND REQUIREMENTS

The municipality should require the cable operator to supply a performance bond in order to insure that all construction requirements will be met. Not only will this eliminate any speculation on the part of those few operators who should obtain a franchise only to sell it for a higher price in the near future, but it is also the only enforcement means for the city other than mere persuasion or eventual cancellation of the franchise. Some cities have also (or either) provided for fines in the event that the cable operator fails to comply with the franchise agreement. The performance bond can be tied to every aspect of the franchise agreement and used to enforce all provisions. It should be kept in mind that neither performance bonds nor fines should be so high as to inhibit the progress of the cable system.

South Dakota's municipal franchises see five cities having provided for bond requirements, two of which require fifty thousand, one - twenty-five thousand, one - two thousand and one simply stating that a bond is required before excavation can begin.

TAX RESPONSIBILITY

All businesses within a municipality and state have tax responsibilities which should be stated (in the case of a cable franchise) directly in the agreement.

Seventeen of the twenty-three franchises obtained had provisions stating what tax responsibilities a franchisee has in lieu of occupational taxes, licenses, and/or levies. Only six South Dakota cable franchises did not deal with the tax responsibilities of cable operators.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Before a cable service is granted the right to operate within a particular municipality, efforts should be made and stipulated as to what and how much financial responsibility is required of a cable operator to insure the highest quality of service available to the cable industry.

Only six franchises in the state provide for financial responsibility and in five of those six, financial responsibility is required only of the transferee.

PERCENT OF GROSS TO CITY

The FCC rule (section 76.3(b) states the franchise fee shall be reasonable (e.g. in the range of three to five percent of the franchisee's gross subscriber revenues per year from cable television operation in the community). If the franchise fee exceeds three percent of such revenues, the cable television system shall not receive Commission certification until the reasonableness of the fee is approved by the Commission on showings by the franchisee that it will not interfere with the effectuation of federal regulatory goals in the field of cable television, and by the franchising authority that it is appropriate in light of the planned local regulatory program.

Most fees throughout the United States, are about five or six percent with some being much higher (36%) and some non-existant. One important fact related to the revenue-raising fee is that fees can become an indirect and regressive tax on cable subscribers.

The FCC also has a part in the percent of gross from the cable operator when it imposes an annual fee of thirty cents per subscriber to help finance its own cable regulatory program. Assuming annual revenues to the cable system of sixty dollars per subscriber, the Commission's fee amount to one-half of one percent of the system's gross receipts.

Part of/or in addition to the percentage collected by the local franchising authority should be earmarked to finance a local or state Cable Board of Control. Likewise, moneys collected from the cable operation should be put back into the cable system to improve technical services, production facilities, and to encourage public and educational programming instead of simply using the money to repair streets and other non-related city expenses.

Three percent is the percentage charged by sixteen of the South Dakota cable franchises. Three franchises stipulate two percent, two franchises make no provision, one franchise states three percent minus pole charges and the remaining franchise sets four percent plus pole rental.

RATES

Some rates for services - especially those which are monopolistic in character - should be regulated, while others which face competition should be allowed to result from incremental costing. For example, burglar alarm systems offered on the cable can be obtained from other sources. These should return their incremental cost but not be limited in the prices they charge customers. Other services such as leasing channels for users, installation into homes, and cable channels should be considered by the franchising authority or Cable Board.

Because the establishment and review of rates is a function that must continue throughout the life of the franchise, it should be appropriate for a state or local Cable Board to accept the responsibility of performing the necessary economic analysis. In addition, the procedure should allow for review upon petition of the user, subscriber, or operator and establish a systematic, periodic review.

Once the Cable Board procedures have been developed for considering rate changes, the proposed changes should be measured against the standards of what is fair to the system and to the subscribing public. The Cable Board can, if so designated, identify conflicting factors that require balancing in each particular case.

Initially, a rate authorized by the Cable Board for subscriber services should reflect two factors that will be altered in any given situation: (1) the amount and cost of capital which acknowledges that cable is a capital intensive industry and (2) the fact that rates which are too high will affect the number of subscribers, the base for the development of additional services.

The FCC rules (Section 76.31 (a)(4) require that the franchising authority specify or approve the initial rates which the franchisee charges subscribers for installation of equipment and regular subscriber services. Changes in these rates can only be authorized by the franchising authority after appropriate public proceedings affording due process. The rule is not clear, however, as to what other rates the franchising authority or Cable Board should or can consider. The authority should specifically reserve the right to review subscriber rates and rates for users of leased channels in the franchise agreement.

Uniformity of rates in South Dakota is the exception instead of the rule. There are sixteen different combinations and variations in the charges to subscribers for cable installation, monthly charges and additional set charges. Two franchises fail to set forth any rates or guidelines at all. Installation rates are twelve, twenty, twenty-five and fifty dollars (usually on a one time basis per new subscriber or new residence).

RATES (CON'T)

Monthly subscriber rates per one connection range from $5.50 to $10.00. Rates for additional connections are handled in six ways by the various franchises: a one time only connection charge; a monthly charge per each additional connection; a monthly charge per connection plus materials used for the installation; a monthly charge per connection, per month plus tax; an installation fee plus a monthly charge per connection; and no stipulation at all regarding additional connections

RATES TO MULTIPLE USERS

Special rates to multiple users such as hotels. motels, apartment complexes, etc. should be stipulated in the franchise agreement. Seventeen of the twenty-three franchises studied in South Dakota have clauses stating that such rates may be made but do no specify the rates.

USAGE

Whether a system is located in a top 100 market (Sioux Falls/Mitchell), a small market or outside a television market (most of S.D.), the rules set down by the FCC help determine what broadcast signals (only TV & Radio) the system carries. In communities with 3,500 or more subscribers, the cable operator must originate programming (47 CRF 76.20). All systems in the top 100 markets must provide a free governmental channel, an educational channel and a public access channel for cable casting (47 CRF 76.251). The remaining unused channels must be made available for access leasing with at least one channel giving preference to part time users (47 CRF 76.251(a)(3).

Communities such as most of those in South Dakota, outside the top 100 markets have the option of applying the access requirements to a system but cannot exceed those of 47 CRF 76.251 rules.

A minimum of at least one channel each should be made available to public, educational, and governmental use. Provisions for the reservation of twenty percent of all channel space now and in the future for the public, educational, and governmental uses should be made in the franchise regardless of what size system or market.

Access or use of "COMMUNITY" Cable television is very limited in South Dakota. Seventeen franchises provide for emergency use of the system, three franchises make stipulations for local or state government use, and two franchises set channels aside for educational use.

ORIGINATION

If a cable system is to become a meaningful community communication tool, there must be local origination. Such origination will not only increase subscribers, but will also create a sense of community awareness through "cablization" of local activities.

Ten South Dakota franchises fail to include any clause regarding cable program origination. Five agreements state that only the franchisee may originate programs while four more go on to state that the franchisee may only originate a weather and time channel. Athletic events may only be carried on one system if the sponser gives permission. Two of the remaining franchises provide for educational, government, and franchisee use of channels and only one franchise provides for a public service channel.

FREE INSTALLATION

Free cable connections to the cable system and all necessary cable, equipment and labor should be installed in and provided to each floor of all schools, libraries, public, emergency and municipal buildings within one hundred yards of the trunk line. Such specified buildings which are located further than one hundred yards should pay the franchisee only the costs involved in the necessary additional yardage. If a building distribution system is required by any of the specified buildings, the franchisee should install the system at cost to the particular beneficiary.

Ten South Dakota franchises provide drops- one per school and five for public buildings on request. Three franchises provide only one drop per school and three drops for designated public buildings. Two franchise agreements specify all public, municipal, emergency, and school buildings for free installation. Four public buildings and all schools are provided with free installation in two franchises while another two franchises have no stipulation for free community installations at all. The remaining free installation combinations include: one channel being paid by the beneficary; five connections to the city; one connection for a school; and, finally, all schools plus one connection for the city.

Uniformity and equalization, as to who gets what free installations, is not apparent in any of the franchises studied.

FREE SERVICE

Service to public, educational and governmental buildings should be provided free of charge by the cable operator with no additional set charges. If requested, interconnection of specific buildings to include schools, libraries, municipal offices, etc., should be interconnected with the cable system's master head-end to provide for program origination from the specific building to either the rest

FREE SERVICE (CON'T)

of the community cable system or to other related buildings (e.g. school to school). Interconnection with neighboring cable systems within the state should be planned and provided for to encourage the growth of cable to all segments of the population in South Dakota both urban and rural.

Provisions providing for free service by the franchisee are not stipulated in twelve of the twenty-three South Dakota franchises obtained. Of the remaining ten franchises, only two have what could be termed adequate provisions for free service.

STUDIO FACILITIES

Studio and production facilities should be provided and shared wherever possible between the community, schools, and cable operator. If the vital role of cable is to meet the community needs then at least minimal production facilities must be made available. Although typical origination in a cable system is likely to come from a studio built by the franchisee, this should not preclude: the use of cameras and other equipment purchased by the schools, the staffing of TV productions by students, or to secure part of the funds paid to the city to improve upon the origination studio facilities.

The FCC rules require the cable operator to supply only channel space, not studio equipment or facilities, for educational or governmental access. However, the cable operator must provide studio facilities for the public access channel. Local cable operators will in most cases permit educators and others to use their existing studio facilities under the same conditions offered to users of the public access channel. Unfortunately, none of the franchises in South Dakota provide any type of studio facility except Sioux Falls and Milbank.

The FCC rules state that "it is apparent that our goal of creating a low-cost nondiscriminatory means of access cannot be attained unless members of the public have reasonable production facilities available to them. We expect that many cable systems will have facilities with which to originate programing that will also be available to produce program material for public access. Hopefully, colleges and universities, high schools, recreation departments, churches, unions, and other community groups will have low-cost video-taping equipment for public use."

PUBLIC RIGHTS AND VIEWER PRIVACY

There are two basic issues involving the threat of the invasion of privacy by cable communications. First, to keep private signals addressed to the proper (intended) subscriber (individual or special group);

PUBLIC RIGHTS AND VIEWER PRIVACY (CON'T)

and second, to prevent the unauthorized accumulation, correlation, and/or sale (or other use) of information about citizens through either subscriber response systems or by unauthorized surveillance. In a real sense, cable is similar to a telephone party line, and safeguards must be written into the franchise to protect the subscriber against the invasion of privacy.

The only public rights provided for in South Dakota franchises are those made to protect private land owners during the construction of the cable system.

None of the franchises provide for regulations prohibiting cable tapping, (Lead provides a penalty for siphoning signals without payment) require security devices to protect against cable tapping or provide for safeguards against unauthorized information collection.

PAY TELEVISION OR CLOSED CIRCUIT

One of the greatest advantages of cable television is that it can offer to the viewer a larger variety of programs. This variety can sometimes be augmented by the cable caster by making special programs available (e.g. prize fights, first run movies, etc.). Since higher costs are usually involved in such programs the cable caster should be allowed to charge the reciever of the special services an additional fee.

None of the South Dakota franchises examined contain a clause as sighted above. Five of the S.D. franchises prohibit "pay television", one franchise assigns all closed circuit television to the telephone company, one franchise stipulates the use of educational films on the closed circuit television, and only one franchise provides for pay or closed circuit television subject to public and city council approval.

MICROWAVE REGULATIONS

The method of bringing in distant channels through microwave relay should be addressed by the cable franchise as should possible intra-state microwave connections for a state communication system. It is necessary to secure permission from the FCC in order to establish a microwave system, which thirteen of the franchises have stipulated. Of the remaining franchises one requires FAA approval and nine franchises have made no requirements.

COLOR CAPABILITIES

Color should be carried by the cable system whenever recieved or originated in color. Seventeen franchises have made provisions for this capability in the cable system.

SIGNAL QUALITY

The FCC has set no technical standards other than those distributed by broadcast programming. This "no-stand" policy was taken to encourage the use of half-inch video tape equipment thus making it possible for the public, government, education, civic groups, and others to afford the cost of production of programs.

In this absence of guidelines by the FCC, the franchise should reach some agreement concerning the quality capable through a cable system.

Fourteen South Dakota franchises state that the "best acceptable standards" (does not state which standards) be met by the cable caster. Five franchises define what a signal should look and sound like to meet acceptable signal quality standards. One franchise states simply that a - "best possible quality" - be met while another franchise states that the quality should be reasonable, adequate and effective. One franchise makes no provision of signal quality to subscribers.

SIGNAL CARRIAGE AND LIMITATIONS

It is in this area that many of the franchises in South Dakota have severly limited the potential and growth of cable in the communities and in the state. Cable is more than "cable television" it is CABLE COMMUNICATIONS capable of much, much more than just television.
Any franchise agreement which is misguided into limiting the types of signals to be carried over a cable system thereby limits the future capabilities of cable communications.

The Federal Communications Commission in their report and order regarding cable enumerated the many types of services which cable is capable of carrying. It is in this light that broad franchise specifications should be written so as to not exclude possible uses of cable in the future.

[8] "[F]acsimile reproduction of newspapers, magazines, documents, etc; electronic mail delivery; merchandising; business concern links to branch offices, primary customers or suppliers; access to computers; e.g., man to computer communications in the nature of inquiry and response (credit checks, airlines reservations, branch banking, etc.), information retrieval (library and other reference material, etc.), and computer to computer communications; the furtherance of various governmental programs on a Federal, State, and municipal level; e.g., employment services and manpower utilization, special communications systems to reach particular neighborhoods or ethnic groups within a community, and for municipal surveillance of public areas for protection against crime, fire detection, control of air pollution and traffic; various educational and training programs; e.g., job and literacy training, preschool programs in the nature of 'Project Headstart,' and to enable professional groups such as doctors to keep abreast of developments in their fields; and the provision of a low cost outlet for political candidates, advertisers, amateur expression (e.g., community or university drama groups) and for other moderately funded organizations or persons desiring access to the community or a particular segment of the community." 15 FCC 2d 417, 420.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Businesses must be willing to back their product after a sale so that the product not only serves the customer well, but encourages the customer to come back and recommend the service to others. The cable operator, although sometimes nearly a monopoly, should be bound by a stipulation in the franchise agreement to provide for quick and necessary service to the subscribers in the community. All franchises, except three, in South Dakota have made stipulations to encourage this "service after the sale."

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIPMENT

The physical layout of cable and a designation as to who is authorized to distribute the cable in a system (perhaps it is only the electric or telephone companies) should be stated in the franchise.

All twenty-three South Dakota franchises make provisions for the cable operator to distribute the system. In three instances, the franchise states that the telephone company may also distribute the equipment if necessary.

CHANNEL CAPACITY

The FCC has set twenty channels as the minimum channel capacity for the top 100 market systems (Sioux Falls/ Mitchell). Markets below this (most of South Dakota) are free to require the same provided it does not exceed FCC standards set for the top 100 market systems. The rules also provide a formula and requirements for increasing capacity when all the available channels are in use or when over-the-air television broadcasts are more than ten channels.

South Dakota Individual franchise requiements are:

No. of Cable Franchises	No. of Channels Required
1	20 Channels
3	All Allowed by FCC
2	Up to 20 Channels
14	12 Channels
1	Multi-channel
2	No Provision

WEATHER CHANNEL

Although this may be a type of use or origination (although it is a poor excuse if used under the pretense of origination by the cable system) it is somewhat technical in that the equipment used in a weather channel is a technical feature of the system.

WEATHER CHANNEL (CON'T)

Since weather is a very vital part of agricultural life, it is not unreasonable for the franchise to require the franchisee to provide this service over the cable.

Only four South Dakota franchises have this provision at present.

INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL BROADCAST

When cable first began it was feared by many that the cable operator and his equipment would "suck" all of the signals out of the air thus making it impossible to receive a broadcast signal without getting it through the cable. This myth is untrue, however, care must be taken when installing the system that interference (either electrical or physical) to regular broadcast signals to the public or non-subscriber is avoided. Seven franchises of those twenty-three examined in South Dakota presenty state that such interference is "not allowed".

PROGRAM ALTERATION

Much like network commercials, the franchisee should not be allowed to alter any programs which are used on the cable via off-the-air pickup. Exceptions must be made, however, for programs originated in the community where alterations and editing are usually made. Also, not to be forgotten, is whether the franchisee has the right to censor (which might include editing) material and/or programs which are relayed or originated on the cable system.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INDUSTRY

In order to keep a cable system up to date, it should be required by the franchise to keep up with the new developments in the cable industry.

Only six South Dakota franchises have made this provision.

TERMS DEFINED

A complete lack of concern to make the public aware of the new language used for cable systems has been demonstrated by South Dakota franchises. Many terms have been used in franchises which are not explained or defined and many others should be included.

TAPPING OF LINES

It seems that as long as there are ways to "beat" a system there are people who will do it. Two stands can be taken (1) Ignore it, and (2) Prosecute offenders. Lead, the only franchise confronting the problem has chosen number (2).

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION AND WORK BEING DONE

Cable Communications throughout South Dakota can have a fantastic future if investors, cities, governments, educators and the public will plan for its use. With a plan for the future, Cable Communications along with satellites, will become as vital to city and rural South Dakotan as electricity has in the past thirty years.

This study only scratches the surface of Cable Communications. More work needs to be done in this field of franchising plus other fields including consumer protection, public access, local verses state control and many other areas.

The issues brought out by this study are not to insinuate that absolutely nothing is being done in South Dakota concerning cable.

Efforts are being made by many individuals to improve the present status and inform the public of Cable Communications in South Dakota.

Among some of the efforts being made include:

*Under the direction of Dr. Ernest Phelps at the University of South Dakota's Communications Department, a Cable Resource Library has been

started to facilitate inquiries about cable in South Dakota.

*Efforts by legislators are being made to better understand what cable involves and what the needs of the people in South Dakota are.

*Cablecasters throughout the state are informing the public as to what their services are.

*Municipalities are looking for answers to better local franchising and control.

It is these efforts by Dr. Phelps, the legislators, the cablecasters and municipalities to educate the state which will determine whether the future of communications in South Dakota will prosper or flounder.

APPENDIX A

	Miller Cable TV Company March, 1972	Mid-Continent Broadcasting Co. June, 1970	Mobridge Cable TV Company 1965	KOTA Cable TV Company May, 1970	Sioux Falls Cable TV Co. May, 1972
	Miller	Pierre	Mobridge	Brookings	Sioux Falls
REGULATIONS, CLAUSES					
Authority	Non-Exclusive	Non-Exclusive	Non-Exclusive	Non-Exclusive	Non-Exclusive
Faithful Performance	/	/	/	/	/
Existing Reg. Comp.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grandfathering	/	/	/	/	Yes
FCC Compliance	With Channels	/	W/Ch. & Tech. Stan.	With Channels	/
Copyright Stipulations	City Liability	City Liability	City Liability	City Liability	City Liability
Privileges Not Specified	/	/	/	/	/
Separability.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Franchise Duration	20 years	20 years	15 years	20 years	15 + 5 yr. Renewal Period
City Rights	To Amend Franchise & Regulate	To Amend Franchise & Regulate	To Amend Franchise & Regulate	To Amend Franchise	To Amend Franchise & Regulate
REGULATIONS, PROVISIONS:					
Ownership by City	/	If Abandoned	If Abandoned	/	If Abandoned
Transfer of Franchise	By City Ordinance	By City Approval	By City Council	By City Ordinance	By City Council
Approval of Franchise	Election	Election	Election	Election	City Council
Election Requirements	Yes	Yes	/	Yes	/
Public Hearings	/	/	Public Procedure	/	/
Disclosure of Records	/	/	/	/	/
Default Provisions	/	Yes	Yes	/	Yes
Expiration of Franchise	/	/	/	/	/
RESTRICTIONS ON FRANCHISE:					
Territory Covered	City Pres/Future	City Pres/Future	City Pres/Future	City Pres/Future	City Pres/Future
City Office of Business	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Television Set Sales	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Relations with Utilities	/	Pole Use	Pole Use	/	Pole Use
Discrimination of Services and Rates	Not Allowed	Not Allowed except no farther than 400' per 1 or 800' per 6 subscribers	Not Allowed except Different Rates for Different Classification	Not Allowed	Block Wired Must have 6 Subscribers
Termination of Services	Promptly	Promptly	Promptly	Promptly	Promptly
Recourse Against City	/	None	None	/	None
Complaint Procedures	Yes	Yes	From Grantee to Auditor to Council to court	Yes	Yes
Network Commercials	Must Carry	Must Carry	Must Carry	Must Carry	Must Carry
Local Commercials	/	/	/	/	/
Publicity of Cable Franchise	By Franchisee	By Franchisee + $600 deposit	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	/
INSURANCE:					
Property & Liability	/	50/100 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	50/100 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	50/100 Prop. 100/300 Liab.
Workman's Compensation	/	Yes	Yes	/	Yes
City Liability	None	None	None	None	None
CONSTRUCTION;					
Placement of Cable	Underground Where Necessary	Underground Where Necessary	Underground Where Necessary	Underground Where Necessary	Underground Where Necessary
Mapping of Cable	/	/	/	/	/
Temporary Moving	/	Yes	Yes	/	Yes
Pole Placement & Use	With City Approval	Board of Comm. Approval	City Approval	City Approval	City Approval
Street Use & Repair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interference to City	Little as Possible During Cable Const.	Little as Possible During Cable Const.	Little as Possible During Cable Placement	Little as Possible During Cable Placement	Little as Possible During Cable Placement
Completion	/	/	Start W/in 1 year- 20% Thereafter	/	/
Inspection	/	/	/	/	/
Tree Trimming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SAFETY REGULATIONS	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building	/	Good Engineering Practices	Good Engineering Practices	/	Good Engineering Practices
Electrical (UL)	/	Yes	Yes	/	Yes

	Miller	Pierre	Mobridge	Brookings	Sioux Falls
FINANCIAL:					
Application Fees	/	/	(3%)	/	/
Bond Requirements	/	/	/	25k Contract Ins.	50k Performance Bond
Tax Responsibility	/	3% in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	3% Gross in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	/	3% in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes
Financial Responsibility	/	/	/	/	By Transferee
% of Gross to City	3% minus cost of pole use	3% or $3000	3%	4% + $3 per pole per yr. for 5 yrs. Then negoc.	3% or $3000
Rates (Installation/per Month/ Additional Connections)	$20/$6.50/-	$20/$6/ $1. per Conn.	$20/$7/ $1 per mo.	$25 Res/$6/$1 per mo. $50 non-R./$10/$2 per month + materials	$20/$6/ $1 per month
Rates to Multiple Users	/	Yes	Yes	/	Yes
USAGE:					
Emergency Use	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public Use	/	/	/	/	1 Public Access Ch.
Educational Use	/	/	/	/	1 Ed. Ch. Free for 5 years
State & Local Gov't Use	/	/	/	/	1 Ch. for St. & Gov't Free for 5 years
Origination	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	School, Gov't Fran.
Free Installation	Paid by Benificiary	5 Conn. to City	1 Terminal Junction for Schools	Each School + 4 Pub. Bldgs., 1 Term. on Request	Public Office Bldg., Fire & Police, Schools Passed By Cable, Addit. Outlets at Cost
Free Service	To Schools & Teaching stations on Request	To all City Bldgs., Sch. & Teaching Stations on Request	To Schools on Request	Ea. Sch. to 1 Pub. Bldg.	[Same as Free Inst.]
Studio Facilities	/	/	/	/	Available to Pub. Sch.
Public Rights & Viewer Privacy	Private Land During Install.	Private Land During Install.	Private Land During Install.	Private Land During Install.	/
Pay Television or CC	/	/	/	All CCTV, ITV, & ETV Handled by Telephone	CCTV Educ. Films
TECHNICAL:					
Microwave Reg.	/	/	/	/	/
Color Capabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Signal Quality	Free of Ghost Image Good Picture + Sound Demo. to Subscriber	Free of Ghost Image Good Picture + Sound Demo. to Subscriber	FCC Standards	Free of Ghost Image, Good Picture + Sound Demonstration to Sub.	Free of Ghost Image, Good Picture + Sound Demonstration to Sub.
Signal Carriage	Radio & TV Sig.	Radio & TV Sig.	/	Radio & TV Sig.	Radio & TV Sig.
Signal Limitations	Radio & TV Sig.	Radio & TV Sig.	Radio & TV Sig. & Other Elec. Impulses for Various Conn. & Elect. Serv.	No CCTV, ITV, ETV, Teleph., Telegr., Data Comm., Teletype or other effecti. carried by Telephone Co.	Radio & TV Sig.
Operation & Maintenance	Effective Service Correct Promptly	Effective Service Correct Promptly	Effective Service Correct Promptly	Effective Service Correct Promptly	Effective Service Correct Immediately
Distribution of Equipment	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
Channel Capacity	All Allowed by FCC	12 Ch.	/	All allowed by FCC	20 Ch.
Weather Channel	/	/	/	/	/
Interference W/Local Broadcast	/	/	/	/	/
Two-way Capability	/	/	/	/	Yes
Program Alteration	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
New Development in the Industry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OTHER:					
Terms Defined	5 Terms, 1 CATV	5 Terms, 1 CATV	8 Terms, 1 CATV	5 Terms, 1 CATV	5 Terms, 1 CATV
Tapping of Lines	/	/	/	/	/

	TV Signal Company June, 1970	Aberdeen Cable TV Service September, 1968	Midwest Con't Broadcasting Co. 1970	Multi-Pix of South Dakota January, 1972	Midland Life Insurance Co. November, 1971
	Webster	Aberdeen	Huron	Rapid City	Watertown
REGULATIONS, CLAUSES					
Authority	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive
Faithful Performance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Existing Reg. Comp.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grandfathering	/	/	/	/	/
FCC Compliance	With Channels	Ch. Carriage Microwave	Ch. Carriage Microwave	Channel Regulation	Ch. Carriage Microwave
Copyright Stipulations	City Liab.	/	/	/	/
Privledges not Specified	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Separability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Franchise Duration	20 years	20 years	20 years	20 years	20 years
City Rights	To Amend Franchise	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REGULATIONS, PROVISIONS:					
Ownership by City	/	If Abandoned	If Abandoned	If Abandoned	If Abandoned
Transfer of Franchise	By City Ordinance	Board of Comm. Approval after 1 yr.	Board of Comm. Approval after 1 yr.	By Commission (Owner Approval)	City Council Approval After 1 yr.
Approval of Franchise	Election	Board of Comm.	Board of Comm.	By Comm. Council	Election
Election Requirements	Yes	Pass Ordinance	Pass Ordinance	/	Yes
Public Hearings	/	/	/	/	/
Disclosure of Records	/	/	/	/	Personal Property Location & Cost
Default Provisions	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Expiration of Franchise	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESTRICTIONS ON FRANCHISE:					
Territory Covered	Terr. of City & Addit.	City & Addit.	City & Addit.	City & Addit.	City & Addit.
City Office of Business	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Television Set Sales	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed incl. Subsid. or Parent	Not Allowed
Relations with Utilities	/	Pole Use	Pole Use	For Cable Use & Placement	Pole Use
Discrimination of Service & Rates	Not Allowed	/	/	None Unless Installation is Over 300'	/
Termination of Services	Promptly	/	/	/	/
Recourse Against City	/	None	None	None	None
Complaint Procedures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Change Through Comm. Council	Yes
Network Commercials	Must Carry	/	/	/	/
Local Commercials	/	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	/
Publicity of Cable Franchise	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
INSURANCE:					
Property & Liability	/	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	50/100 Prop. 100/300 Liab. 50 Gen. Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.
Workman's Compensation	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
City Liability	None	None	None	None	None
CONSTRUCTION:					
Placement of Cable	Underground Where Necessary	Where Designated Now & Future	Where Designated Now & Future	Underground Where Necessary	Where Designated Now & Future
Mapping of Cable	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Temporary Moving	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pole Placement & Use	City Approval	Free Use to City	Free Use to City	Free Use to City	Free Use to City
Street Use & Repair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interference to City	Little as Possible During Cable Placement	Little as Possible	Little as Possible	Little as Possible	Little as Possible
Completion	/	W/in 2 yrs.	W/in 2 yrs.	Due Diligence Reasonable Time	Due Diligence Reasonable Time
Inspection	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tree Trimming	Yes	/	/	/	/
SAFETY REGULATIONS	Yes	/	Yes	Location of Equipment & Construction	Location of Equipment & Construction
Building	/	/	/	/	/
Electrical (UL)	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Webster	Aberdeen	Huron	Rapid City	Watertown
FINANCIAL:					
Application Fees	/	/	/	/	/
Bond Requirements	/	/	50k	/	/
Tax Responsibility	/	3% Gross in lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	3% Gross in lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	3% Gross in lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	3% Gross in lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes
Financial Responsibility	/	By Transferee	$3000 + Offic. Names	/	By Transferee
% of Gross to City	3%	3% or $3000	3% or $3000	3% or $3000	3% or $3000
Rates (Installation/Month/ Additional Connections)	$20/$6/--	$25/$6/ $1 per conn.	$20/$5.75/ $1 per conn.	$20/$6/ $1 per mo.	$20/$6/ $1 per mon.
Rates to Multiple Users	/	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
USAGE:					
Emergency Use	Yes	/	/	Yes	/
Public Use	/	/	1 Channel for Local Legal Newspaper	Use of Weather Ch.	/
Educational Use	/	/	/	1 Ch. when Req. for Lg. Group Inst., Guest Lec. Workshops Adult Ed., College, Public Ed., & Continuing Education	/
State & Local Gov't Use	/	/	1 Channel for Local Legal Newspaper	Facilities Available to Gov't Agencies	/
Origination	By Franchise	By Franchisee, Only Weather, Time & Temp.	By Franchisee, Only Weather, Time & Temp.	Educational, Public Franchisee, Gov't.	/
Free Installation	/	All Schools, 1 drop per Bldg. - 5 Municipal Bldgs. - on request	All Schools, 1 drop per Bldg. - 5 Municipal Bldgs. on request	Public Schools, Fire & Police, Gov't Bldgs. City Library, Hospitals	All Schools, 1 drop per Bldg. - 5 Municipal Bldgs. on request
Free Service	To Schools on Req. & Teaching Stations	All Schools & five Municipal Bldgs.	All Schools & five Municipal Bldgs.	/	/
Studio Facilities	/	/	/	/	/
Public Rights & Viewer Privacy	Priv. Land During Cable Installation	/	/	/	/
Pay Television or CC	/	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	/
TECHNICAL:					
Microwave Reg.	/	Authority from FCC	Authority from FCC	/	Authority from FCC
Color Capabilities	Yes	/	/	Yes	/
Signal Quality	Free of Ghost Image, Good Picture & Sound Demonstration to Sub.	Best Accepted Standards	Best Accepted Standards	Best Accepted Standards of Cable Ind.	Best Accepted Standards of Cable Ind.
Signal Carriage	Radio & TV Signals	All Allowed by FCC, St. Paul, Minn. All Ed. & Reg. Stations, KXAB, KDLO, Ch. 16	2--Minn., St. Paul All Ed. & Reg. Stations, KCOO, KORN, KDLO	All Local & Distamt Signals Allowed by FCC; KOTA, KRSD, KBHE	All Allowed by FCC to 20, Minn. St. Paul Denver, (if at reasonable rate) All Ch. presently licensed by FCC
Signal Limitations	Audio Visual Electronic, Electric Impulses and TV Energy	Audio Visual Electronic, Electric Impulses and TV Energy	Audio Visual Electronic, Electric Impulses and TV Energy	Audio Visual Electronic, Electric Impulses and TV Energy	Audio Visual Electronic, Electric Impulses and TV Energy
Operation & Maintenance	Effective Service Correct Promptly	Prompt & Best Accepted Standards of CATV Ind.	Prompt & Best Accepted Standards of CATV Ind.	Prompt & Best Accepted Standards of CATV Ind.	Prompt & Best Accepted Standards of CATV Ind.
Distribution of Equipment	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
Channel Capacity	All Allowed by FCC	12Ch.	12 Ch.	12 Ch.	up to 20 Ch.
Weather Channel	/	/	/	Yes	/
Interference with Local Broadcast	/	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Two-way Capability	/	/	/	Yes	/
Program Alteration	Prohibited	/	/	/	/
New Development in the Industry	Yes	/	/	/	/
OTHER:					
Terms Defined	5 Terms, 1 CATV	2 CATV Terms	2 CATV Terms	2 CATV Terms	2 CATV Terms
Tapping of Lines	/	/	/	/	/

	Mid Continent Broadcasting Co. July, 1968	Mid Continent Broadcasting Co. November, 1968
	Redfield	Ft. Pierre
REGULATIONS, CLAUSES		
Authority	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive
Faithful Performance	Yes	Yes
Existing Reg. Comp.	Yes	Yes
Grandfathering	/	/
FCC Compliance	Ch. Carriage Microwave	/
Copyright Stipulations	/	/
Privledges not Specified	Yes	Yes
Separability	Yes	Yes
Franchise Duration	20 years	20 years
City Rights	Yes	Yes
REGULATIONS, PROVISIONS		
Ownership by City	If Abandoned	If Abandoned
Transfer of Franchise	City Council Approval After 1 year	City Council Approval
Approval of Franchise	Election	Election
Election Requirements	Yes	Pass Ordinance
Public Hearings	/	/
Disclosure of Records	Personal Property Location & Cost	/
Default Provisions	Yes	Yes
Expiration of Franchise	Yes	Yes
RESTRICTIONS ON FRANCHISE		
Territory Covered	City & Addit.	City & Addit.
City Office of Business	Yes	Yes
Television Set Sales	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Relations with Utilities	Pole Use	Pole Use & Rental
Discrimination of Service & Rates	/	/
Termination of Services	/	/
Recourse Against City	None	None
Complaint Procedures	Yes	Yes
Network Commercials	/	/
Local Commercials	/	/
Publicity of Cable Franchise	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
INSURANCE		
Property & Liability	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.
Workman's Compensation	Yes	Yes
City Liability	None	None
CONSTRUCTION		
Placement of Cable	Where Designated Now & Future	Where Designated Now & Future
Mapping of Cable	Yes	Yes
Temporary Moving	Yes	Yes
Pole Placement & Use	Free Use to City	Free Use to City
Street Use & Repair	Yes	Yes
Interference to City	Little as Possible	Little as Possible
Completion	Due Diligence Reasonable Time	Due Diligence w/in 2yrs. Reasonable Time
Inspection	Yes	Yes
Tree Trimming	/	/
SAFETY REGULATIONS	Location of Equipment & Construction	Location of Equipment & Construction
Building	/	/
Electrical (UL)	Yes	Yes

	South Dakota Cable Inc. June, 1970	South Dakota Cable Inc. June, 1970
	Spearfish	Belle Fourche
REGULATIONS, CLAUSES		
Authority	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive
Faithful Performance	Yes	Yes
Existing Reg. Comp.	/	/
Grandfathering	/	/
FCC Compliance	Microwave	Microwave
Copyright Stipul.	/	/
Priviledges not Specified	/	/
Separability	Yes	Yes
Franchise Duration	20 years	20 years
City Rights	Yes	Yes
REGULATIONS, PROVISION:		
Ownership by City	/	/
Transfer of Franchise	/	/
Approval of Franchise	City Coun. & Elections	City Coun. & Elections
Election Requirements	Yes, Majority	Yes, Majority
Public Hearings	/	/
Disclosure of Records	/	/
Default Provisions	/	/
Expiration of Franchise	/	/
RESTRICTIONS OF FRANCHISE:		
Territory Covered	City Limits	City Limits
City Office of Business	/	/
Television Set Sales	/	/
Relations with Utilities	/	/
Discrimination of Services & Rates	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Termination of Services	/	/
Recourse Against City	None	None
Complaint Procedures	/	/
Network Commercials	/	/
Local Commercials	Non-Solicited	Non-Solicited
Publicity of Cable Franchise	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
INSURANCE:		
Property & Liability	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.
Workman's Compensation	/	/
City Liability	None	None
CONSTRUCTION:		
Placement of Cable	/	/
Mapping of Cable	/	/
Temporary Moving	/	/
Pole Placement & Use	/	/
Street Use & Repair	Yes	Yes
Interference to City	/	/
Completion	90 Days up 75% Then 6 Sub. per Non-Con't Block	90 Days up 75% Then 6 Sub. per Non-Con't Block
Inspection	/	/
Tree Trimming	/	/
SAFETY REGULATIONS		
Building	/	/
Electrical (UL)	/	/

	Redfield	Ft. Pierre
FINANCIAL:		
Application Fees	/	/
Bond Requirements	/	/
Tax Responsibility	3% Gross in lieu of Occ.license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	2% Gross in lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes
Financial Responsibility	By Transferee	By Transferee
% of Gross to City	3% or $3000	2% or $100 per mo.
Rates (Installation/Month/ Additional Connections)	$20/$6/ $1 per mon.	/
Rates to Multiple Users	Yes	/
USAGE:		
Emergency Use	/	/
Public Use	/	/
Educational Use	/	/
State & Local Gov't Use	/	/
Origination	/	/
Free Installation	All School, 1 drop per Bldg. - 5 Municipal Bldgs. on request	/
Free Service	/	/
Studio Facilities	/	/
Public Rights & Viewer Privacy	/	/
Pay Television or CC	/	Not Allowed
TECHNICAL:		
Microwave Reg.	Authority from FCC	FAA Jurisdiction
Color Capabilities	/	/
Signal Quality	Best Accepted Standards of Cable Industry	Best Accepted Standards of Cable Industry
Signal Carriage	All Allowed by FCC to 20, Minn. St. Paul Denver, (if at reasonable rate) All Ch. presently licensed by FCC in area	/
Signal Limitations	Audio Visual Electronic, Electric Impulses and TV Energy	Audio Visual Electronic, Electric Impulses and TV Energy
Operation & Maintenance	Prompt & Best Accepted Standards of CATV Ind.	Prompt & Best Accepted Standards of CATV Ind.
Distribution of Equipment	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
Channel Capacity	up to 20 Ch.	12 Channels
Weather Channel	/	/
Interference with Local Broadcast	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Two-way Capability	/	/
Program Alteration	/	/
New Developments in the Industry	/	/
OTHER:		
Terms Defined	2 CATV Terms	1 CATV Term
Tapping of Lines	/	/

	Spearfish	Belle Fourche
FINANCIAL:		
Application Fees	/	/
Bond Requirements	Before Excavating	/
Tax Responsibility	3% Gross in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	3% Gross in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes
Financial Responsibility	/	/
% to City of Gross	3%	3%
Rates (Installation/Month/ Additional Connections)	$20/$6/$1 per mo. + tax if necessary	$20/$6/$1 per mo. + tax if necessary
Rates to Multiple Users	Yes	Yes
USAGE:		
Emergency Use	Yes	Yes
Public Use	/	/
Educational Use	/	/
State & Local Gov't Use	/	/
Origination	/	/
Free Installation	All Schools, 5 City Bldgs., 1 Term, each on Request	All Schools, 5 City Bldgs., 1 Term, each on Request
Free Service	/	/
Studio Facilities	/	/
Public Rights & Viewer Privacy	/	/
Pay Television or CC	/	/
TECHNICAL:		
Microwave Reg.	Follow FCC Rules	Follow FCC Rules
Color Capabilities	All Head-in, Off the Air Pickup, Microwave & Coax Cable	All Head-in, Off the Air Pickup, Microwave & Coax Cable
Signal Quality	Best Accepted Standards of CATV Industry	Best Accepted Standards of CATV Industry
Signal Carriage	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Networks of Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Networks of Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music
Signal Limitations	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy
Operation & Maintenance	Promptly	Promptly
Distribution of Equipment	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
Channel Capacity	12 Ch.	12 Ch.
Weather Channel	/	/
Interference with Local Broadcast	/	/
Two-way Capability	/	/
Program Alteration	/	/
New Developments in the Industry	/	/
OTHER:		
Terms Defined	/	/
Tapping of Lines	/	/

	South Dakota Cable Inc. June, 1970	Missouri Valley TV Inc. April, 1971	South Dakota Cable Inc. August, 1966	South Dakota Cable Inc. August, 1970	South Dakota Cable Inc. June 1970
	Hot Springs	Chamberlain	Deadwood	Lead	Sturgis
REGULATIONS, CLAUSES:					
Authority	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive
Faithful Performance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Existing Reg. Comp.	/	/	/		
Grandfathering	/	/	/		/
FCC Compliance	Microwave	Microwave	Microwave	Microwave	Microwave
Copyright Stipul.	/	/	/		/
Priviledges not Specified	/	/	/		/
Separability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Franchise Duration	20 years	20 years	20 years	20 years	20 years
City Rights	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REGULATIONS, PROVISION:					
Ownership by City	/	/	/	/	/
Transfer of Franchise	/	/	/	/	/
Approval of Franchise	City Coun. & Elections	Elections	By Ordinance	City Coun. & Elections	City Coun. & Elections
Election Requirements	Yes, Majority	Yes, Majority	Yes, Majority	Yes, Majority	Yes, Majority
Public Hearings	/	/	/	/	/
Disclosure of Records	/	/	/	/	/
Default Provisions	/	/	/	/	/
Expiration of Franchise	/	/	/		/
RESTRICTIONS OF FRANCHISE:					
Territory Covered	City Limits	City Limits	City Limits	City Limits	City Limits
City Office of Business	/	/	/	/	/
Television Set Sales	/	/	/	/	/
Relations with Utilities	/	/	/	/	/
Discrimination of Services & Rates	Not Allowed		Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Termination of Services	/	/	/	/	/
Recourse Against City	None	/	None	None	None
Complaint Procedures	/	/	/	/	/
Network Commercials	/	/	/	/	/
Local Commercials	Non-Solicited	Non-Solicited	Non-Solicited	Non-Solicited	Non-solicited
Publicity of Cable Franchise	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
INSURANCE:					
Property & Liability	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25 Prop. 100/300 Liab.
Workman's Compensation	/	/	/	/	/
City Liability	None	None	None	None	None
CONSTRUCTION:					
Placement of Cable	/	/	/	/	/
Mapping of Cable	/	/	/	/	/
Temporary Moving	/	/	/	/	/
Pole Placement & Use	/	/	Yes	/	/
Street Use & Repair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interference to City	/	/	/	/	/
Completion	90 Days up 75% Then 6 Sub. per Non-Con't Block	180 days to 75% then 6 subscribers per non-con. block	90 Days up 75% Then 6 Sub. per Non-Con't Block	90 Days up 75% Then 6 Sub. per Non-Con't Block	90 Days up 75% Then 6 Sub. per Non-Con't Block
Inspection	/	/	/	/	/
Tree Trimming	/	/	/	/	/
SAFETY REGULATIONS					
Building	/	/	/	/	/
Electrical (UL)	/	/	/	/	/

	Hot Springs	Chamberlain	Deadwood	Lead	Sturgis
FINANCIAL:					
Application Fees	/	/	/	/	/
Bond Requirements	/	/	2K	/	/
Tax Responsibility	3% Gross in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	2% Gross in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	2% Gross in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	3% Gross in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes	3% Gross in Lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes
Financial Responsibility	/	/	/	/	/
% To City of Gross	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Rates (Installation/Month/ Additional Connections)	$20/$6/$1 per Mo. + tax if necessary	$25/$7/$1 per Mo. + tax if necessary	$25/$6/$1 per Mo. + tax if necessary	$25/$6/$1 per Mo. + tax if necessary	$20/$6/$1 per Mo. + tax if necessary
Rates to Multiple Users	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
USAGE:					
Emergency Use	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public Use	/	/	/	/	/
Educational Use	/		/	/	/
State & Local Gov't Use	/	/	/	/	/
Origination	/	Weather & Time	/	/	/
Free Installation	All Schools, 5 City Bldgs., 1 Term, each on Request	All Schools, 3 City Bldgs., 1 Term, each on Request	All Schools, 3 City Bldgs., 1 Term, each on Request	All Schools, 5 City Bldgs., 1 Term, each on Request	All Schools, 5 City Bldgs., 1 Term, each on Request
Free Service	/	/	/	/	/
Studio Facilities	/	/	/	/	/
Public Rights & Viewer Privacy	/	/	/	/	/
Pay Television or CC	/	/	/	/	/
TECHNICAL:					
Microwave Reg.	Follow FCC Rules	Follow FCC Rules	Follow FCC Rules	Follow FCC Rules	Follow FCC Rules
Color Capabilities	All Head-in, Off the Air Pickup, Microwave & Coax Cable	All Head-in, Off the Air Pickup, Microwave & Coax Cable	All Head-in, Off the Air Pickup, Microwave & Coax Cable	All Head-in, Off the Air Pickup, Microwave & Coax Cable	All Head-in, Off the Air Pickup, Microwave & Coax Cable
Signal Quality	Best Accepted Standards of CATV Industry.	Best Accepted Standards of CATV Industry	Best Accepted Standards of CATV Industry	Best Accepted Standards of CATV Industry	Best Accepted Standards of CATV Industry
Signal Carriage	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Networks of Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Networks of Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Networks of Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Networks of Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Networks of Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music
Signal Limitations	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy
Operation & Maintenance	Promptly	Promptly	Promptly	/	/
Distribution of Equipment	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	Cable or Bell	By Franchisee	By Franchisee
Channel Capacity	12 Ch.	12 Ch.	12 Ch.	12 Ch.	12 Ch.
Weather Channel	/	Yes	/	/	/
Interference with Local Broadcast	/	/	/	/	/
Two-way Capability	/	/	/	/	/
Program Alteration	/	/	/	/	/
New Developments in the Industry	/	/	/	/	/
OTHER:					
Terms Defined	/	/	/	/	/
Tapping of Lines	/	/	/	Unlawful to tap CATV lines	/

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	Mid-Continent Broadcasting Co. April, 1967	Community TV Inc. November, 1965	Palace TV Company September, 1953	Community Cable Co. October, 1969
	Winner	Madison	Mitchell	Milbank
REGULATIONS, CLAUSES:				
Authority	Non Exclusive	Non Exclusive	/	Non Exclusive
Faithful Performance	Yes	/	/	Yes
Existing Reg. Compl.	/	/	/	Yes
Grandfathering	/	/	/	/
FCC Compliance	Microwave	/	/	Microwave & all Other
Copyright Stipul.	/	/	/	/
Priviledges not Specified	Yes	/	/	/
Separability	Yes	Yes	/	Yes
Franchise Duration	15 years	20 years	10 years	20 years
City Rights	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REGULATIONS, PROVISIONS:				
Ownership by City	If Abandoned	If Abandoned	/	/
Transfer of Franchise	By City	/	By City Council	By City Council
Approval of Franchise	Election	/	Council	/
Election Requirements	Yes	/	/	/
Public Hearings	/	/	/	For Pay TV
Disclosure of Records	Yes	Yes	/	By City Rep.
Default Provisions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Expiration of Franchise	/	/	/	/
RESTRICTIONS ON FRANCHISE:				
Territory Covered	City & Addit.	/	/	City & Addit.
City Office of Business	Yes	/	Yes	/
Television Set Sales	Not Allowed	/	/	Prohibited
Relations with Utilities	Pole Placement	/	/	No Interference
Discrimination of Services & Rates	/	/	/	Not Allowed
Termination of Services	/	/	/	/
Recourse Against City	/	/	/	None
Complaint Procedures	Yes	/	/	/
Network Commercials	/	/	/	/
Local Commercials	Not Sold or Solicited	/	/	Not Allowed
Publicity of Cable Franchise	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	By Franchisee	/
INSURANCE:				
Property & Liability	50/100 Prop. 100/300 Liab.	25Prop. 100/300 Liab.	/	Yes
Workman's Compensation	Yes	Yes	/	Yes
City Liability	None	/	None	None
CONSTRUCTION:				
Placement of Cable	Yes	/	Underground Where Possible	Underground Where Possible
Mapping of Cable	Yes	Yes	Yes	/
Temporary Moving	Yes	Yes	Yes	/
Pole Placement & Use	Free to City	/	Yes	/
Street Use & Repair	Yes	Yes (use)	/	/
Interference to City	/	/	/	/
Completion	25% in 2 yrs.	/	/	1 yr up to 75% then 18 mos. service all residents.
Inspection	/	Yes	/	/
Tree Trimming	/	/	/	/
SAFETY REGULATIONS	Yes	/	/	Yes
Building	Yes	/	/	/
Electrical (UL)	Yes	Yes	/	/

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	Winner	Madison	Mitchell	Milbank
FINANCIAL:				
Application Fees	/	/	/	/
Bond Requirements	/	/	/	/
Tax Responsibility	/	/	/	3% Gross in lieu of Occ. license or levy must pay sales & other taxes
Financial Responsibility	/	/	/	/
% To City of Gross	3%	/	/	3%
Rates (Installation/Month/ Additional Connections)	$20/$7/ $1 per Con.	/	/	$12/$6/ $5 per con + $1 per mo.
Rates to Multiple Users	Yes	/	/	Yes
USAGE:				
Emergency Use	Yes	Yes, 1 Ch. Reserved	/	Yes
Public Use	/	/	/	Public Serv. Ch.
Educational Use	/	/	/	/
State & Local Gov't Use	/	/	/	/
Origination	Weather	No Athletic Event W/out permission of sponsor	/	Public Serv. Ch.
Free Installation	All Schools on Req. 3 City Bldgs. if available	All Schools & one Municipal Bldg., 1 term.each	/	All Schools & 4 Public Bldgs.
Free Service	/	/	One City Bldg.	All Schools & 4 Public Bldgs.
Studio Facilities	/	/	/	Public Serv. Ch.
Public Rights & Viewer Privacy	/	/	/	/
[illegible]	Prohibited	/	/	Prohibited except W/approval of City Council W/pub. hearing
[illegible]CAL:				
[illegible]wave Reg.	Follow FCC Rules	/	/	Accord. to FCC
[illegible] Capabilities	All Head-in, Off the Air Pickup, Microwave & Coax Cable	To Maximum Poss.	/	To Maximum Extent
Signal Quality	Best Accepted Standards of Cable TV Industry, Grade "A" Picture	Good Quality As Practical	/	Reasonable, Adequate & Effective Reception & Service, Top Quality
Signal Carriage	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Network, Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Network, Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music	/	All Local TV Sig. & Non Duplicate Network, Ed. & Independent Stations. Also FM & Background Music
Signal Limitations	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy	/	TV Impulses TV Energy	Audio, Visual, Electronic, Electric Impulses & TV Energy
Operation & Maintenance	Promptly	/	/	/
Distribution of Equipment	By Cable or Bell	By Cable or Bell	Cable	Cable
Channel Capacity	12 Ch.	Multi-Ch	/	12 Ch.
Weather Channel	Yes, 24 hrs.	Yes, 24 hrs.	/	Yes, 24 hrs.
Interference with Local Broadcast	/	/	/	Not Allowed
Two-way Capability	/	/	/	/
Program Alteration	/	/	/	/
New Development in the Industry	/	/	/	/
OTHER:				
Terms Defined	/	/	/	/
Tapping of Lines	/	/	/	/

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